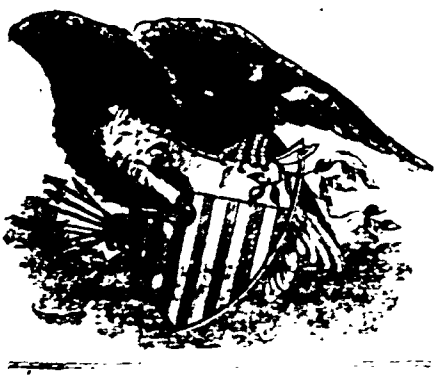


The Compiler.



H. J. Wahl, Editor and Proprietor.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Monday Morning, March 15, 1858.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,

WILLIAM A. PORTER, of Philadelphia.

CHIEF JUSTICE,

WESLEY FROST, of Fayette county.

OUR CANDIDATES.

We place at our mast-head to-day the

names of the nominees of the Democratic

State Convention—Hon. WILLIAM

A. PORTER, of Philadelphia, for Judge

of the Supreme Court, and WESLEY

FROST, of Fayette county, for Canal

Commissioner—and commend them to

the confidence and support of the Demo-

cracy of Adams.

We have good authority for stating

that these gentlemen are with Presi-

dent BUCHANAN, endorse his policy, and

accept their nominations, with the res-

olution attached, without hesitation or

reservation.

Judge Porter holds a flattering posi-

tion as a jurist, and before his appoint-

ment to the Bench by Governor Packer,

enjoyed a large and lucrative practice

in the Courts of Philadelphia.

Mr. Frost is a thorough business man,

of indisputable integrity, and possess-

ing a full knowledge of the public works

of the Commonwealth.

With such candidates for standard-

bearers, the Democracy are bound to

"whip the opposition out of their

boots."

SPRING ELECTION.

The annual election for Township

Officers will take place in the several

districts of the county on Friday next,

the 19th inst.

Let our Democratic friends remem-

ber this, and not suffer the opposition

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is not unlikely that in other townships

the old secrecy mode is being resorted

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flict, they have little to expect. This

they know—know it by an experience

of several years—but the hope of lulling

the Democracy into quiet security by

feigned indifference may still be enter-

tained by them; and against this we

would warn our friends. The election

is of considerable local interest, but even

if it were not, it is our duty to watch

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We hope our party friends throughout

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respective elections on Friday next.

That excellent Democratic journal,

the Philadelphia Evening Argus, has

lately been enlarged and greatly im-

proved in appearance. The Argus is

doing great good service in the cause of

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of the party, a large share of which we

bestow for it. A more clever or de-

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vance can't be found in a week's travel.

The editor of an eastern paper

says that Brigham Young looks like

Henry Ward Beecher. Yes, we sup-

pose so—Brigham Young looks "out of

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world, than in Bibles and Prayer Books.

—Eric Observer.

The New York Post reads Sena-

tor Ward of the Black Republican

party, and accuses him of the most un-

THE KEYSTONE SPEARS!

The Democracy, the yeomanry, of Pennsylvania are with JANIE BUCHANAN, as now, as they have for years been. They endorse his Kansas policy, sustained as it is by truth and principle, as cordially and warmly as they endorsed previous great acts of his life.

The Convention at Harrisburg was composed, to a great extent, of the most prominent and reliable men of our party throughout the State—cautious, yet firm and patriotic men—and they discharged their duties with a lively and appreciating sense of their responsibility. Their sentiments are expressed in no unmeaning language—in no smothering verbiage. The resolutions are plain, pointed and cover the whole ground. Read them, in another column.

The last 4th of March was a proud day for our good old Commonwealth—strengthening the bands which hold this blessed Union together, and rebuking traitors and demagogues. May her shadow never grow less!

OREGON AND KANSAS.

Whilst so much is said about poor "bleeding" Kansas, it is a remarkable fact that not a word is said about Oregon. And yet Oregon is about to ask admission into the Union in precisely the same condition. The objection is made to Kansas, that the Lecompton Convention did not submit the whole Constitution, but saw proper to submit only a part of it, the matter of slavery, which was the only great question of dispute. The Convention of Oregon did not submit the whole Constitution, but submitted five distinct propositions, for the people to vote upon, one being the subject of slavery too, but not a word is said about the latter, and when Oregon does ask for admission probably not the least objection will be made against her reception. Why then the great difficulty about "Kansas," unless the unhappy agitation must be kept up to strengthen and to bolster up the designs and fortunes of political demagogues.

KANSAS—READ! READ!

They are getting tired of the thing, even in Kansas. We clip the following

pregnant paragraph from the Leaven-

worth Daily Ledger of the 15th ult.—

good Free State authority:

"Let the Lecompton Constitution pass, and let the representatives elected be called together and elect two United States Senators, and the agony is all over. True, there may be a faction in the Free State party who will not be successful, and may endeavor to keep up this infernal nigger agitation, from the fact that they have been 'ruled out' from a participation in the 'spoils'; but that's nothing, they can be easily choked off and made to bite the dust by the stern will of the people. 'Demagogues' and 'fanatics' of both parties are no longer in the hearts and affections of the people, and their 'rantings' and 'roarings' will avail nothing. The people are sick, tired and disgusted with them, and will listen to their madness no more. We want peace, for that brings us happiness and prosperity."

Here is another appeal to be let alone:

From the Kansas Herald of Freedom.

CRACKERS AGAIN.

The New York Tribune and pressers of that character, as has been their character in the past, are now discouraging emigration to Kansas by mistaken representations in regard to the election. They state positively that Calhoun will give certificates of election to the pro-slavery State officers under the Lecompton Constitution, and to a majority of the members of the legislature; and then they are continually stating that the Lecompton Constitution will be endorsed by Congress. From these facts they argue that the Democratic party has made Kansas a slave State, and by this cry they hope to halt that party from power. At the same time they must be conscious that if the Democratic party was sure to be swept from existence three years hence, that event would have been permanently settled long previous to that time.

The whole tendency of these croaking papers, from time to time, has been to make Kansas what these journals have professed to avoid. Our only hope of saving Kansas to freedom lay through emigration. Their croakings instead of encouraging emigration, as has been our policy by presenting a gilded future, such as we have full confidence to expect, has only discouraged it by thousands; and these means are invariably resorted to—whether purposely or otherwise we leave the reader to determine for himself, after carefully considering all the facts—at the time when we are preparing for, and most in need of the heaviest emigration. It has been suggested that this was only a subterfuge of those editors to prevent the East from being depopulated by the enormous emigration which would otherwise follow.

There is not a man, in his sober senses, who does not know that Kansas Territory, at this time, would boast of a population of from fifty to one hundred thousand more persons than it has at present, had the Eastern press, instead of constantly predicting the defeat of the Free State cause, given ample assurances that its triumph was inevitable through peaceable means. Talk as much as we may of the bravery of the American people, it is not true that any of them desire to take their families to a country overrun with civil war and cursed with anarchy.

Babal in New York.—At one of the recent meetings of the New York Historical Society, Dr. Bacon read a paper on the languages spoken in New York. Eighty languages, he said, are used in business and social intercourse among the inhabitants of that city.

Madame Goldschmidt is expected to arrive in England early in June, it is said, with the intention of taking up her permanent residence there.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate, on the 8th instant, passed an Act, the first section of which provides that it shall and may be lawful for the president and managers of any turnpike or plank road company, of this Commonwealth, by themselves or their authorized agent, to contract with individuals, or with corporations, for the payment of tolls for travel over and upon their roads respectively, and for any period of time that may be agreed upon, not exceeding one year, and whether such travel shall pass through any gate or turnpike, or otherwise, and any debt incurred under such contract, may be sued for and recovered as debts of like amount are by law recoverable.

The second section provides that the exemption of persons, in attending places of worship, from the payment of tolls, on any turnpike or plank road in this Commonwealth, shall only apply to the necessary travel in attendance at the usual place of worship of the person claiming such exemption.

Section 3: When the time for holding the annual meetings of the stockholders of any turnpike or plank road company of this Commonwealth, is now fixed by law to be held on the first Monday of January, or on the first Monday of November, the managers of such companies may change the time for holding said annual meeting of their respective companies, to any other day in said months: Provided, That at least twenty days notice shall be given of the time and place of holding said meeting, in the manner directed in the acts of incorporation of said companies.

The Senate passed the bill to extend the charter of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank of Pittsburgh—the first Bank bill of the session, and which may have a narrow chance in the House, where the present system is not held in high favor.

Majority and minority reports have been made in the House on the question of the sale, or rather transfer, of the State Canals to the Sanbury and Erie Railroad Company. The movement should be watched, that the Commonwealth may not again be fleeced, as it was in the sale of the Main Line.

The Central Railroad Company is again at work, to operate upon the Legislature. Heretofore that mammoth corporation accomplished its selfish and grasping purposes by the aid of "bribe," and probably other questionable means; but discovering that the people are awake to that species of work and will bear it no longer, the plan adopted is, to pour in petitions from all the counties along the line of the road in favor of the repeal of the Tonnage Tax, with the hope that the Legislature may be swayed into the measure. Let members be firm, and the people will sustain them in resisting the demands of the Company.

In the House, on Monday, Mr. Will presented two petitions from citizens of Adams county for a law to abolish the County Superintendency of Common Schools.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, petitions were presented from Montgomery and Lancaster counties, in favor of the abolition of the County Superintendency of Common Schools. Mr. Brower presented one from citizens of Adams county, of similar import.

In the House, remonstrances were presented from several counties against the passage of a law for the sale of the remaining public improvements, and against the repeal of the tonnage tax on the Central Railroad. The people of the whole State should move in the same direction.

Mr. Hodgson, chairman of the Committee on Banks, has reported a bill in the House, which prohibits the banks of the Commonwealth, after the first of November next, from issuing notes of a less denomination than twenty dollars, unless said banks deposit with the Auditor General, State stocks and bonds of this State, which will then entitle them to issue five and tens. A statement of the affairs of each bank is to be made out monthly, and forwarded to the Auditor General, who shall cause the same to be published in three or more newspapers in Harrisburg, Pittsburg and Philadelphia. It authorizes any director to inspect the account books and papers of the banks, and makes it a misdemeanor for the directors to purchase notes or drafts, unless the same shall have been specially authorized by the board of directors at a regular meeting.

A Western editor lately offered his hat as a prize for the best essay on independence. The following obtained the prize: "National independence is easier imagined than described; personal independence consists emphatically in being habited in a clean shirt, drawers, socks and a nicely blacked pair of boots, with at least a dollar and a clean cambie in your pocket, all on Sunday morning with your wife on one arm, and your baby on the other, taking your own course towards your own preacher in the blissful expectation of doing your own axing, in your own power, wherein no one dare venture to nudge you with his elbow, or tickle your nose with a straw."

Gen. Seth Clover, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Indian Agent in Kansas, vice McCaslin, removed.

Rev. I. S. Killeck left Boston on Monday for Kansas, where he has decided to locate as a lawyer.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 11, 1858.
DEAR COMPILER:—Mr. Green has given notice in the Senate that he will press the Kansas bill to a vote on Monday next. So much has already been said on the subject, since the opening of Congress, that further debate would seem unnecessary. The bill will pass both Houses without a doubt. The Representative of your district, Hon. WILSON REILLY, will vote for it.

The majority of the committee of the House of Representatives, to whom was referred the Kansas difficulty, have prepared their report through their chairman, the Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, and an effort will be made to introduce it on Monday next. It is spoken of as being exceedingly able, elaborate, and conclusive. It embodies all the laws, facts and proceedings in relation to the Lecompton Constitution, bearing upon the question of admitting Kansas as a State.

The report shows great regularity and strict conformity to law in the formation and adoption of the Lecompton Constitution, and cites numerous facts to show the untenable character of the position of Gov. Walker that the validity of every State Constitution depends on its having received the sanction of a popular vote. All the constitutions of the old States were made by conventions without ratification by the people, except that of Massachusetts.

In the regard to the charge concerning the "nineteen disfranchised counties," the report is very full. There are but thirty-four organized counties in Kansas. Twenty-one of these were represented. Nine of the thirteen unrepresented counties have very little population. In seven of them not a vote was cast at the January election against the Constitution. In two others of the nine less than one hundred votes were thrown; and in the four remaining, namely: Franklin, Anderson, Coffey and Breckinridge, there were but eleven hundred and thirty-five. In these four counties the officers were prevented from making a registry by threats of violence.

The resolution under which the committee was appointed, directed them to inquire whether the Lecompton constitution is acceptable and satisfactory to the people? The reply to this is, that the only correct test is the ballot-box, and such an expression of the popular will as is there given at the proper time and place, according to law. By this test the Constitution was adopted by an overwhelming majority of those who joined in the election. Those only can be considered as the bona fide citizens of Kansas. Others who abstained are mala fide residents, who went to Kansas for mischief and strife. They are self-acknowledged outlaws, and are not to be considered as constituent elements of community or society, against which they are in open rebellion.

The report concludes with a recommendation for the admission of the State of Kansas, in pursuance of the views of the president, believing the welfare and prosperity of the people of Kansas, as well as the general welfare, peace and harmony of the whole Union, will thereby be promoted.

What's up now.—We noticed on Saturday morning last, posted on the trees and posts along the streets, three-cornered pieces of blue paper, which we presume were intended to convey some sort of intelligence to those who understand them. Has Know Nothingism been revived? or has some other mysterious institution been started in our town? Who can tell?—Carlisle Democrat.

The Natchez Courier tells of a rough boatman passing along the streets of that city, who had drifted far away from home, and stopping at the door of a music store, where a gentleman was evoking a sweet strain from the keys of a fine piano, for the amusement of some lady friends. He listened very intently, paying but little attention to the passers by, until the hot scalding tears coursed down his sunburnt cheeks, in spite of all his endeavors to restrain them. Observing that we noticed him, he turned round and exclaimed, "Can't help it, stranger; I've a little sister somewhere out West that does that sort of thing, and it makes me think of home."

Death of Monroe Stewart.—PITTSBURG, March 10.—Monroe Stewart, one of the McKeesport murderers, who was recently pardoned by Governor Packer, in consequence of the disclosures made at the execution of the authors of that murder, died in prison last night of small pox. He had been held for trial on another charge.

A Legislative Prayer.—The following laconic prayer was delivered in the Iowa House of Representatives the other morning, by Rev. Mr. Shine:
Great God! Bless the young and growing State of Iowa, her Senators and Representatives, her Governor and State officers! Give us a sound currency, pure water and undofled religion, for Christ's sake. Amen.

A Distressing Accident.—On Friday of last week, Mr. David Kelly, a citizen of Carroll county, Md., met with an awful death. The Sentinel says he was engaged in blasting limestone in the quarry of Mr. Abraham Hoop, on Little Pipe Creek. The charge proving defective, Mr. Kelly determined to remove it, when it exploded, blowing him to atoms. His body was shattered to pieces, which were gathered up and carried to his residence in sacks. He leaves a wife and several children.

The winter appears to have been very severe in all parts of Europe.

RESOLUTIONS.

Adopted by the Democratic State Convention, at Harrisburg, on the 4th of March, 1858.

1. Resolved, That the principle involved in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and asserted in the Kansas-Nebraska act, that the people of the Territories shall have the exclusive control over their domestic institutions, is the only sure guarantee against the agitation of the nation in regard to the local institutions of particular States and Territories.

2. Resolved, That by the uniform application of this Democratic principle to the organization of Territories and in the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect, the equal rights of all the States will be preserved, the original compact of the Constitution maintained inviolate, and the harmony and perpetuity of the Union of the American States insured.

3. Resolved, That it is the right of the people of any State or Territory to exercise their sovereign power through duly chosen representatives, and through them enact a constitution and government; or they may delegate to such representatives the more limited power to prepare their form of Government, reserving to themselves the right of ratification, and that either mode of giving existence to State institutions, is consistent with the doctrine of popular sovereignty, and the established practice of the States of this Union.

4. Resolved, That the Kansas-Nebraska act having asserted and recognized the right of the people of the Territory to form their own institutions in their own way, and the duly organized Government in Kansas having by regular process provided for a Convention of Delegates by the people, with instructions and power to form a Constitution, and such Delegates having assembled in Convention and enacted a Constitution under such instructions and power, such Constitution being republican in form and the Territory having the number of inhabitants to justify it, Kansas should be promptly admitted into the Union.

5. Resolved, That the people of Kansas under the Constitution enacted by their Convention, may at all times alter, reform or abolish their form of government in such manner as they may think proper; that the provision contained therein, as to a particular mode of amending the Constitution, after 1864, does not bind the people, by regular process, may choose to adopt, either before or after that time, and the construction is warranted by the practice of Pennsylvania and other States, and may be regarded as based upon a settled principle of Constitutional law.

6. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Convention that the time has come when the difficulties and troubles in Kansas should cease, and to determine whether if the schemes of bad men are still to agitate that Territory; that the question should be local, not national; and that great peril and danger are to be apprehended to the Union and the cause of free government, by the further delay of her admission as a State.

7. Resolved, That if the Constitution of Kansas is not acceptable in some of its provisions to the majority of the Free State men of that Territory, their own obstinate conduct has produced the result; they have no cause to complain, and their mouths should be forever closed.

8. Resolved, That we have evident reason to believe that the Abolitionists, in Kansas and out of it, have a much greater desire to overthrow the Democratic party of the nation than to ameliorate the condition of the slave; and while they are bold in their pretensions against what they call the "slave power," they conceal a thirst and desire for political place, which they would grasp at the cost of the broken and shattered bonds of the Union.

9. Resolved, therefore, That we unhesitatingly do approve of the measures of Mr. Buchanan in his Kansas policy, and are ready and willing to sustain him in all other measures of his Administration thus far disclosed; and we entertain the belief that he will not abandon an article in the Democratic creed.

10. Resolved, That the Democracy of Pennsylvania acknowledge with pride and commendation, the able and timely support which the Hon. William Bigler has given in the U. S. Senate, to the policy of the National Administration; his wisdom in council; his logical skill and talent in debate; his industry and integrity, constitute him a representative to whom the interests of his constituents may be safely confided.

11. Resolved, That in electing Wm. F. Packer as Governor of this State, the Democratic party has secured the services of one in every way qualified to administer all the affairs of the State for its best interests. With an enlarged experience, he combines administrative ability of no ordinary character, and we have every confidence that he will, by his advocacy of the true Democratic policy, secure the prosperity of the people and the honor of the Commonwealth.

12. Resolved, That we recommend to the Legislature of this State such measures of reform and economy as will aid to lessen as much as possible the heavy burdens imposed upon the people by taxation, and we particularly recommend such a revision of the system of Banking, as may prevent in the future the troubles and difficulties that the people of the State have lately encountered.

The vote on the adoption of the above resolutions was as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Ahern, Amey, Aarad, Benton, Beane, Brennenman, Brewer, Boyer (Clearfield), Boyer (Berks), Buchanan, Buckalew, Crawford, Cahill, Clark (Philadelphia), Craun, Campbell (Luzerne), Campbell (Butler), Coplin, Calk, Cross, Cassidy, Cunningham, Davis, Douglass, Dunning, Day, Dunn, Everhart, Eldred, Farrall, Feather, Gay, Gillis, Grant, Halderman, Holman (Philadelphia), Hassinger, Holman (Chester), Hughes, Hepburn, Hopkin, Hess, Ives, Jones, Jamieson, Kincaid, Keatley, Kline, Laughlin, Lockhart, Livingston, Lamb, Lowry, McGinnis, McIntire, Matters, Miller (Northampton), Masser, Miller (Juniata), Miller (Green), Mitchell, Mandorber, Martin, Morrison, Morrow, McCullough, McGoffin, McCaslin, McFarland, Madril, Noble, O'Hara, Parmlee, Patterson (Allegheny), Patterson (Blair), Pileott,

FACT AND FANCY.

"THE WORLD IS A JURY SELL."

Hon. WILSON REILLY has forwarded to this office a variety of Field and Garden Seeds, from the Patent Office, with a request to distribute. They can be had by calling.

To get the full worth of the outlay, advertise in "The Compiler."

The receipts at this time are sufficient to meet the current expenses of the government, and it is believed by those well acquainted with the finances of the country that there would exist no necessity for any further issue of treasury notes, were it not that there are ten millions of deficiencies in the appropriations for the present fiscal year to be supplied immediately.

Col. Benton is said to be writing a Life of General Jackson. There is no one more competent.

The prize fighter A. W. Gardner is under religious conviction in New York city, and has been up to the altar of John street church to be prayed for.

A letter from Fort Scott says that that place had been taken by Gen. Lane's men, who were robbed the stores, stealing horses, etc.

We publish marriage and death notices gratuitously. As notices of such occurrences are of some interest to the families in which they occur, for the future, those who desire them to appear in the columns of our paper will please furnish them.

Biddford, Me., March 8.—Cyrene Goodson, Democrat, has been elected Mayor of this place.

In treating diseases of the mind music is not sufficiently valued. In raising the heart above despair an old violin is worth four doctors and two apothecary shops.

A word once spoken, a coach with four horses cannot overtake it and bring it back.

The man who is without an idea, generally has the greatest ideas of himself.

The Indianapolis Journal says that Hon. Wm. E. Niblack, member of the House of Representatives from the first congressional district of Indiana, has written a letter to a gentleman in Indianapolis, saying he shall vote for the Lecompton Constitution on the final vote, he voted, he says, for Harris' resolution simply because he was in favor of investigating the facts.

The Hon. Jefferson Davis, Senator from Mississippi, will not, it is said, be able to fill his seat in the Senate for two months. His physicians having placed him under a severe regimen, in a room from which light is carefully excluded.

We know an old lady, who, when she alludes to the leader of the Mormons, always calls him—either unintentionally, or else by a curious jumble of ideas—"Mr. Bigamy Young."

For carefully gotten up, and satisfactory reports of the doings of the Legislature, always see "The Compiler."

The movement in the United States Senate for a general bankrupt law is exciting much attention.

At a banquet recently given in Paris by a certain illustrious member of the Imperial family, the extravagance of the dishes is said to have called down a reprimand from the Emperor. One single dish called "Salade Rose" is reported to have cost over \$1,000!

Horrible.—A little son of Mr. J. E. Thomas, of Clarksville, Tenn., fell into a vessel of boiling soap on Tuesday week, and was so severely burned as to cause his death next day.

The Toppes hambug is now openly abandoned by those who have hitherto professed to regard it as the only legitimate government in Kansas.

A "Royal" Typo.—According to an ancient usage in Prussia, all the Princes of the royal family must appear in a train. It is stated that the prince Frederick William, just married to the Princess Royal of England, learned the trade of a compositor in the printing office of Mr. Huel, at Berlin.

The investigation into the cause of the burning of the Pacific Hotel at St. Louis is still going on in that city. A number of witnesses have been examined, but as yet nothing has been proved to implicate any of the persons charged with the crime.

It is stated that all the Supreme Court Judges of Illinois were born in Oasida county, New York.

Marriage is defined as two nodes and a fire drill prayer.

"It is a solemn thing to get married," said Aunt Betty.

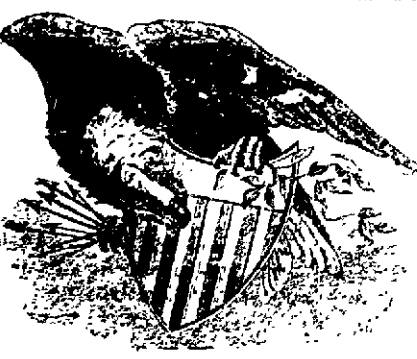
"Yes, but a good deal sorer than to be," replied her daughter, who has just turning forty.

The London Times, in reviewing the Kansas question, admits that the President's position is a strong one, and suggests that it would be best to admit Kansas under the Lecompton constitution, and for the free State inhabitants of Kansas to then take steps to have the constitution amended.

Long Term.—Job Sell, charged with the murder of a man named Vaughn, has been convicted before the Circuit Court of Caroline county, Va., and sentenced to 15 years in the penitentiary.

It is stated that forged paper to the amount of \$100,000 has been discovered at Lynchburg, Va., and that a man heretofore enjoying an excellent character is implicated.

The Compiler.



W. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Monday Morning, March 15, 1858.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
WILLIAM A. PORTER, of Philadelphia.
CHIEF JUSTICE,
WESLEY FROST, of Fayette county.

OUR CANDIDATES.

We place at our mast-head to-day the names of the nominees of the Democratic State Convention—Hon. WILLIAM A. PORTER, of Philadelphia, for Judge of the Supreme Court, and Wesley Frost, of Fayette county, for Chief Commissioner—and commend them to the confidence and support of the Democracy of Adams.

We have good authority for stating that these gentlemen are with President Buchanan, endorse his policy, and accept their nominations, with the resolutions attached, without hesitation or reservation.

Judge Porter holds a flattering position as a jurist, and before his appointment to the Bench by Governor Packer, enjoyed a large and lucrative practice in the Courts of Philadelphia.

Mr. Frost is a thorough business man, of indisputable integrity, and possessing a full knowledge of the public works of the Commonwealth.

With such candidates for standard-bearers, the Democracy are bound to "whip the opposition out of their boots."

SPRING ELECTION.

The annual election of Township Officers will take place in the several districts of the county on Friday next, the 19th inst.

Let our Democratic friends remember this, and not suffer the opposition to steal a march on them. Although the Know Nothings of Menallan called a day-light meeting to settle a ticket for the faithful of that township thro' the newspapers of their party here, it is not unlikely that in other townships the old secrecy mode is being resorted to, to patch up tickets and get out their votes. In an open, hand to hand, conflict, they have little to expect. They know—know it by an experience of several years—but the hope of lulling the Democracy into quiet security by feigned indifference may still be entertained by them; and against this we would warn our friends. The election is of considerable local interest, but even if it were not, it is our duty to watch the enemy at all times.

We hope our party friends throughout the county will not fail to attend their respective elections on Friday next.

That excellent Democratic journalist, the Philadelphia Evening Argus, has lately been enlarged and greatly improved in appearance. The Argus is doing great good service in the cause of Democracy and deserves the patronage of the party, a large share of which we bespeak for it. A more clever or deserving Democrat than Col. J. S. Evans can't be found in a week's travel.

The editor of an eastern paper says that Brigham Young looks like Henry Ward Beecher. Yes, we suppose so—Brigham Young looks "out of his eyes" and so does Beecher. Remarkable resemblance.—Exchange.

Just so; but the most marked resemblance is in their preaching. One "shrieks" for Kansas, and the other for Utah; and both think there is more virtue in Sharp's rifles and Colt's revolvers, as a means of evangelizing the world, than in Bibles and Prayer Books.—*Examiner.*

The New York Post reads Senator Seward out of the Black Republican party, and accuses him of the most unprincipled "log rolling" in his senatorial career. The Post is in John P. Hale's train.—*Exchange.*

The Jamestown Democrat does the same thing in language both coarse and vindictive. The Democrat is in John C. Fremont's train! Harmonious Niggerism!

A suit on a "dead horse" (of the woolly species) is now up before the Supreme Court at Boston. The complainant sues the Republican party for feed furnished to sixteen hundred shriekers for Fremont and Jessie, in September, 1856, at Manchester, Mass.

The Springfield Nonpareil says that one item in the wardrobe of the Princess Royal, of England, lately married, was twelve dozen pairs of boots.—One reason why English women are healthier than American women is because they protect their—shall we say it—feet—from the wet and cold. Make a note of this, girls, and don't be afraid of good thick "soles and uppers."

THE KEYSTONE SPEAKS!

The Democracy, the yeomanry of Pennsylvania are with JAMES BUCHANAN now as they have for years been. They endorse his Kansas policy, sustained as it is by truth and principle, as cordially and warmly as his life.

The Convention at Harrisburg was composed, to a great extent, of the most prominent and reliable men of our party throughout the State—cautious, yet firm and patriotic men—and they discharged their duties with a lively and appreciating sense of their responsibility. Their sentiments are expressed in no unmeaning language—in no smothering verbiage. The resolutions are plain, pointed and cover the whole ground. Read them, in another column.

The last 4th of March was a proud day for our good old Commonwealth—strengthening the hands which hold this blessed Union together, and rebuking traitors and demagogues. May her shadow never grow less!

OREGON AND KANSAS.

Whilst so much is said about poor "bleeding" Kansas, it is a remarkable fact that not a word is said about Oregon. And yet Oregon is about to admit into the Union in precisely the same condition. The objection is made to Kansas, that the Lecompton Convention did not submit the whole Constitution, but saw proper to submit only a part of it, the matter of slavery, which was the only great question of dispute. The Convention of Oregon did not submit the whole Constitution, but submitted five distinct propositions, for the people to vote upon, one being the subject of slavery too, but not a word is said about the latter, and when Oregon does ask for admission probably not the least objection will be made against her reception. Why then the great difficulty about "Kansas," unless the unhappy agitation must be kept up to strengthen and to bolster up the designs and fortunes of political demagogues.

KANSAS—READ! READ!

They are getting tired of the thing, even in Kansas. We clip the following pregnant paragraph from the Leavenworth Daily Ledger of the 15th ult.,—good Free State authority:

"Let the Lecompton Constitution pass, and let the representatives elected be called together and elect two United States Senators, and the *daying* is all over. True there may be a faction in the Free State party who will not be successful, and may endeavor to keep up this infernal nigger agitation, from the fact that they have been 'ruled out' from a participation in the 'spoils'; but that's nothing, they can be easily choked off and made to bite the dust by the storm of the people. 'Demagogues' and 'fanatics' of both parties are no longer in the hearts and affections of the people, and their 'rantings' and 'roarings' will avail nothing. The people are sick, tired and disgusted with them, and will listen to their madness no more. We want peace, for that brings us happiness and prosperity."

Here is another appeal to be let alone:

From the Kansas Herald of Freedom
ON KANSAS AGAIN.

The New York Tribune and presses of that character, as has been their character in the past, are now discouraging emigration to Kansas by mistaken representations in regard to the election. They state positively that Calhoun will give certificates of election to the pro-slavery State officers under the Lecompton Constitution, and to a majority of the members of the legislature; and then they are continually stating that the Lecompton Constitution will be endorsed by Congress. From these facts they argue that the Slave State, and by this they argue that to hurl that party from power. At the same time they must be conscious that if the Democratic party was sure to be swept from existence three years hence, that event would have been permanently settled long previous to that time.

The whole tendency of these croaking papers, from first to last, has been to make Kansas what these journals have professed to avoid. Our only hope of saving Kansas to freedom lay through emigration. Their croakings instead of encouraging emigration, as has been our policy by presenting a gilded future, such as we have full confidence to expect, has only discouraged it by thousands; and these demagogues are invariably resorted to—whether purposely or otherwise we leave the reader to determine for himself, after carefully considering all the facts—at the time when we are preparing for, and most in need of the heaviest emigration. It has been suggested that this was only a subterfuge of those editors to prevent the East from being depopulated by the enormous emigration which would otherwise follow.

There is not a man, in his sober senses, who does not know that Kansas Territory, at this time, would boast of a population of from fifty to one hundred thousand more persons than it has at present, had the Eastern press, instead of constantly predicting the defeat of the Free State cause, given ample assurances that its triumph was inevitable through peaceable means. Talk as much as we may of the bravery of the American people, it is not true that any of them desire to take their families to a country overrun with civil war and cursed with anarchy.

Babal in New York.—At one of the recent meetings of the New York Historical Society, Dr. Bacon read a paper on the languages spoken in New York. Eighty languages, he said, are used in business and social intercourse among the inhabitants of that city.

Madame Goldschmidt is expected to arrive in England early in June, it is said, with the intention of taking up her permanent residence there.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate, on the 3d instant, passed an Act, the first section of which provides that a shall and may be lawful for the president and managers of any turnpike or plank road company, of this Commonwealth, by themselves or their authorized agent, to contract with individuals, or with corporations, for the payment of tolls for travel over and upon their roads respectively, and for any period of time that may be agreed upon, not exceeding one year, and whether such travel shall pass through any gate or turnpike, or otherwise, and any debt incurred under such contract, may be sued for and recovered as debts of like amount are by law recoverable.

The second section provides that the exemption of persons, in attending places of worship, from the payment of tolls, on any turnpike or plank road in this Commonwealth, shall only apply to the necessary travel in attendance at the usual place of worship of the person claiming such exemption.

Section 3: When the time for holding the annual meetings of the stockholders of any turnpike or plank road company of this Commonwealth, is now fixed by law to be held on the first Monday of January, or on the first Monday of November, the managers of such companies may change the time for holding said annual meeting of their respective companies, to any other day in said months: *Provided*, That at least twenty days notice shall be given of the time and place of holding said meeting, in the manner directed in the acts of incorporation of said companies.

The Senate passed the bill to extend the charter of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank of Pittsburgh—the first Bank bill of the session, and which will have a narrow chance in the House, where the present system is not held in high favor.

Majority and minority reports have been made in the House on the question of the sale, or rather transfer, of the State Canals to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company. The movement should be watched, that the Commonwealth will not again be fleeced, as it was in the sale of the Main Line.

The Central Railroad Company is again at work, to operate upon the Legislature. Heretofore that sameish corporation accomplished its selfish and grasping purposes by the aid of a "boring," and probably other questionable means; but discovering that the people are awake to that species of work and will bear it no longer, the plan adopted is, to pour in petitions from all the counties along the line of the road in favor of the repeal of the Tonnage Tax, with the hope that the Legislature may be swayed into the measure. Let members be firm, and the people will sustain them in resisting the demands of the Company.

In the House, on Monday, Mr. Will presented two petitions from citizens of Adams county for a law to abolish the County Superintendency of Common Schools.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, petitions were presented from Montgomery and Lancaster counties, in favor of the abolition of the County Superintendency of Common Schools. Mr. Brower presented one from citizens of Adams county, of similar import.

In the House, remonstrances were presented from several counties against the passage of a law for the sale of the remaining public improvements, and against the repeal of the tonnage tax on the Central Railroad. The people of the whole State should move in the same direction.

Mr. Hodgson, chairman of the Committee on Banks, has reported a bill in the House, which prohibits the banks of the Commonwealth, after the first of November next, from issuing notes of a less denomination than twenty dollars, unless said banks deposit with the Auditor General, State stocks and bonds of this State, which will then entitle them to issue five and tens. A statement of the affairs of each bank is to be made out monthly, and forwarded to the Auditor General, who shall cause the same to be published in three or more newspapers in Harrisburg, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. It authorizes any director to inspect the account books and papers of the banks, and makes it a misdemeanor for the directors to purchase notes or drafts, unless the same shall have been specially authorized by the board of directors at a regular meeting.

A Western editor lately offered his hat as a prize for the best essay on independence. The following obtained the prize: "National independence is easier imagined than described; personally independence consists emphatically in being habited in a clean shirt, drawers, socks and a nicely blacked pair of boots, with at least a dollar and a sundan morning in your pocket, all on Sunday morn'g; with your wife on one arm, and your baby on the other, taking your own course towards your own preacher in the blissful expectation of doing your own snoozing, in your own pew, wherein no one dare venture to nudgify you with his elbow, or tickle your nose with a straw."

Gen. Seth Clover, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Indian Agent in Kansas, vice McCaskey, removed.

Rev. I. S. Kalkoff left Boston Monday for Kansas, where he has decided to locate as a lawyer.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 11, 1858.

DEAR COMPILER:—Mr. Green has given notice in the Senate that he will press the Kansas bill to a vote on Monday next. So much has already been said on the subject, since the opening of Congress, that further debate would seem unnecessary. The bill will pass both Houses without a doubt. The Representative of your district, Hon. Wilson Riley, will vote for it.

The majority of the committee of the House of Representatives, to whom was referred the Kansas difficulty, have prepared their report through their chairman, the Hon. A. L. Stephens, of Georgia, and an effort will be made to introduce it on Monday next. It is spoken of as being exceedingly able, elaborate, and conclusive. It embodies all the laws, facts and proceedings in relation to the Lecompton Constitution, bearing upon the question of admitting Kansas as a State.

The report shows great regularity and strict conformity to law in the formation and adoption of the Lecompton Constitution, and cites numerous facts to show the untenable character of the position of Gov. Walker that the validity of every State Constitution depends on its having received the sanction of a popular vote. All the constitutions of the old States were made by conventions without ratification by the people, except that of Massachusetts.

In the regard to the charge concerning the "nineteen disfranchised counties," the report is very full. There are but thirty-four organized counties in Kansas. Twenty-one of these were represented. Nine of the thirteen unrepresented counties have very little population. In seven of them not a vote was cast at the January election against the Constitution. In two others of the nine less than one hundred votes were thrown; and in the four remaining, namely: Franklin, Anderson, Coffee and Breckinridge, there were but eleven hundred and thirty-five. In these four counties the officers were prevented from making a registry by threats of violence.

The resolution under which the committee was appointed, directed them to inquire whether the Lecompton constitution is acceptable and satisfactory to the people? The reply to this is, that the only correct test is the ballot-box, and such an expression of the popular will as is there given at the proper time and place, according to law. By this test the Constitution was adopted by an overwhelming majority of those who joined in the election. Those only can be considered as the *bona fide* citizens of Kansas. Others who abstained are *non fide* residents, who went to Kansas for mischief and strife. They are self-acknowledged outlaws, and are not to be considered as constituent elements of community or society, against which they are in open rebellion.

The report concludes with a recommendation for the admission of the State of Kansas, in pursuance of the views of the president, believing the welfare and prosperity of the people of Kansas, as well as the general welfare, peace and harmony of the whole Union, will thereby be promoted. x. y. z.

It's up now.—We noticed on Saturday morning last, posted on the trees and posts along the streets, three-colored pieces of blue paper, which we presume were intended to convey some sort of intelligence to those who understand them. Has Know Nothingism been revived? or has some other mysterious institution been started in our town? Who can tell?—*Carlisle Democrat.*

The Natchez Courier tells of a rough boatman passing along the streets of that city, who had drifted far away from home, and stopping at the door of a music store, where a gentleman was evoking a sweet strain from the keys of a fine piano, for the amusement of some lady friends. He listened very intently, paying but little attention to the passers-by, until the hot scalding tears coursed down his sunburnt cheeks, in spite of all his endeavors to restrain them. Observing that we noticed him, he turned round and exclaimed, "Can't help it, stranger; I've a little sister somewhere out West that does that sort of thing, and it makes me think of home."

Death of Monroe Stewart.

March 10.—Monroe Stewart, one of the McKeeport murderers, who was recently pardoned by Governor Packer, in consequence of the disclosures made at the execution of the authors of that murder, died in prison last night of small pox. He had been held for trial on another charge.

A Legislative Prayer.—The following laconic prayer was delivered in the Iowa House of Representatives the other morning, by Rev. Mr. Shine: "Great God! Bless the young and growing State of Iowa, her Senators and Representatives, her Governor and State officers! Give us a sound currency, pure water and undefiled religion, for Christ's sake. Amen."

A Distressing Accident.—On Friday of last week, Mr. David Kelly, a citizen of Carroll county, Md., met with an awful death. The Sentinel says he was engaged in blasting limestone in the quarry of Mr. Abraham Roving, on Little Pipe Creek. The charge proving defective, Mr. Kelly determined to remedy it, when it exploded, blowing him to atoms. His body was shattered to pieces, which were gathered up and carried to his residence in sacks. He leaves a wife and several children.

The winter appears to have been very severe in all parts of Europe.

RESOLUTIONS.

Adopted by the Democratic State Convention, at Harrisburg, on the 14th of March inst.

1. *Resolved*, That the principle involved in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and asserted in the Kansas-Nebraska act, that the people of the Territories shall have the exclusive control over their domestic institutions, is the only sure guarantee against the agitation of the nation in regard to the local institutions of particular States and Territories.

2. *Resolved*, That by the uniform application of this Democratic principle to the organization of Territories and in the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect, the equal rights of all the States will be preserved, the original compact of the Constitution maintained inviolate, and the harmony and perpetuity of the Union of the American States insured.

3. *Resolved*, That it is the right of the people of any State or Territory to exercise their sovereign power through duly chosen representatives, and that they may enact a constitution and government, or they may delegate to such representatives the more limited power to prepare their form of government, reserving to themselves the right of ratification, and that either mode of giving existence to State institutions, is consistent with the doctrine of popular sovereignty, and the established practice of the States of this Union.

4. *Resolved*, That the Kansas-Nebraska act having asserted and recognized the right of the people of the Territories to form their own institutions in their own way, and the duly organized Government in Kansas having by regular process provided for a Convention of Delegates by the people, with instructions and power to form a Constitution; and such Delegates having assembled in Convention and enacted a Constitution under such instructions and power, such Constitution being republican in form and the Territory having the number of inhabitants to justify it, Kansas should be promptly admitted into the Union.

5. *Resolved*, That the people of Kansas under the Constitution enacted by their Convention, may at all times alter, reform, or abolish their form of government in such manner as they may think proper; as to a particular mode of alteration, after 1861, does not forbid any other mode the people, by regular process, may choose to adopt, either before or after that time, and the construction is warranted by the practice of Pennsylvania and other States, and may be regarded as based upon a settled principle of Constitutional law.

6. *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this Convention that the time has come when the difficulties and troubles in Kansas should cease, and to determine whether if the schemes of bad men are still to agitate that Territory; that the question should be local, not national; and that great peril and danger are to be apprehended to the Union and the cause of free government, by the further delay of her admission as a State.

7. *Resolved*, That if the Constitution of Kansas is not acceptable in some of its provisions to the majority of the Free State men of that Territory, their own obstinate conduct has produced the result; they have no cause to complain, and their mouths should be forever closed.

8. *Resolved*, That we have evident reason to believe that the Abolitionists, in Kansas and out of it, have a much greater desire to overthrow the Democratic party of the nation than to ameliorate the condition of the slave; and while they are bold in their pretensions against what they call the "slave power," they conceal a thirst and desire for political place, which they would grasp at the cost of the broken and shattered borders of the Union.

9. *Resolved*, Therefore, That we unanimously do approve of the measures of Mr. Buchanan in his Kansas policy, and are ready and willing to sustain him in all other measures of his Administration thus far disclosed; and we entertain the belief that he will not abandon an article in the Democratic creed.

10. *Resolved*, That the Democracy of Pennsylvania acknowledge with pride and commendation, the able and timely support which the Hon. William Finley has given in the U. S. Senate, to the policy of the National Administration; his wisdom in council; his logical skill and talent in debate; his industry and integrity, constitute him a representative to whom the interests of his constituents may be safely confided.

11. *Resolved*, That in electing Wm. F. Packer as Governor of this State, the Democratic party has secured the services of one in every way qualified to administer all the affairs of the State for its best interests. With an enlarged experience, he combines administrative ability of every ordinary character, and we have every confidence that he will, by his advocacy of the true Democratic policy, secure the prosperity of the people and the honor of the Commonwealth.

12. *Resolved*, That we recommend to the Legislature of this State such measures of reform and economy as will aid to lessen as much as possible the heavy burdens imposed upon the people by taxation, and we particularly recommend such a revision of the system of Banking, as may prevent in the future the troubles and difficulties that the people of the State have lately encountered.

The vote on the adoption of the above resolutions was as follows:

YEA.—Messrs. Ahern, Ayley, Auld, Benton, Beane, Bronneman, Brewer, Boyer (Clearfield), Boyer (Berks), Buchanan, Buckalew, Crawford, Cahill, Clark (Philadelphia), Crain, Campbell (Luzerne), Campbell (Butler), Coplin, Calk, Cross, Cassidy, Cochran, Cunningham, Davis, Douglass, Dunning, Day, Dunn, Everhart, Eldred, Farrall, Feather, Gay, Gillis, Grant, Haldeman, Holman (Philadelphia), Hasting, Holman (Chester), Hughes, Hepburn, Hopkins, Hess, Jones, Jamison, Kincaid, Keadley, Kline, Laughlin, Lockhart, Livingston, Lamb, Lowry, McGinnis, McIntire, Matters, Miller (Northampton), Masser, Miller (Juniata), Mitchell (Green), Mitchell, Manderbach, Martin, Morrison, Morrow, McCullough, McGinnis, McCalmont, McFarland, McGill, Noble, O'Hara, Parnell, Patterson (Allegheny), Patterson (Blair), Pioletti,

FACT AND FANCY.

"THE WORLD IS A MYSTERY."

Hon. Wilson Riley has forwarded to this office a variety of Field and Garden Seeds, from the Patent Office, with a request to distribute. They can be had by calling.

To get the full worth of the outlay, advertise in "The Compiler."

The receipts at this time are sufficient to meet the current expenses of the government, and it is believed by those well acquainted with the finances of the country that there would exist no necessity for any further issue of treasury notes, were it not that there are ten millions of deficiencies in the appropriations for the present fiscal year to be supplied immediately.

Col. Benton is said to be writing a Life of General Jackson. There is no one more competent.

The prize fighter Newell Gardner is under religious conviction in New York city, and has been up to the altar of John street church to be prayed for.

A letter from Fort Scott says that that place had been taken by Gen. Lane's men, who were robbing the stores, stealing horses, etc.

We publish marriage and death notices gratuitously. As notices of such occurrences are of some interest to the families in which they occur, for the future, those who desire them to appear in the columns of our paper will please furnish them.

Biddleford, Me., March 8.—Cyrus Gordon, Democrat, has been elected Mayor of this place.

In treating diseases of the mind music is not sufficiently valued. In raising the heart above despair an old violin is worth four doctors and two apothecary shops.

A word once spoken, a coach with four horses cannot overtake it and bring it back.

The man who is without an idea, generally has the greatest idea of himself.

The Indianapolis Journal says that Hon. Wm. E. Niblack, member of the House of Representatives from the first congressional district of Indiana, has written a letter to a gentleman in Indianapolis, saying he shall vote for the Lecompton Constitution on the final vote. He voted, he says, for Harris' resolution simply because he was in favor of investigating the facts.

The Hon. Jefferson Davis, Senator from Mississippi, will not, it is said, be able to fill his seat in the Senate for two months. His physicians having placed him under a severe regimen, in a room from which light is carefully excluded.

We know an old lady, who, when she alludes to the leader of the Mormons, always calls him—either unintentionally, or else by a curious jumble of ideas—"Mr. Bigney Young."

For carefully gotten up, and satisfactory reports of the doings of the Legislature, always see "The Compiler."

The movement in the United States Senate for a general bankrupt law is exciting much attention.

At a banquet recently given in Paris by a certain illustrious member of the Imperial family, the extravagance of the dishes is said to have called down a reprimand from the Emperor. The single dish called "Salade Ruse" is reported to have cost over \$1,000!

Horrible.—A little son of Mr. J. B. Thomas, of Clarksville, Tenn., fell into a vessel of boiling soap on Tuesday week, and was so severely burned as to cause his death next day.

The those humming in now openly abandoned by those who have hitherto professed to regard it as the only legitimate government in Kansas.

A "Royal" Trick.—According to an ancient usage in Prussia, all the Princes of the royal family must learn a trade. It is stated that the prince Frederick William, just married to the Princess Royal of England, learned the trade of a compositor in the printing office of Mr. Haue, at Berlin.

The investigation into the cause of the burning of the Pacific Hotel at St. Louis is still going on in that city. A number of witnesses have been examined, but as yet nothing has been proven to implicate any of the persons charged with the crime.

It is stated that all the Supreme Court Judges of Illinois were born in Ouedia county, New York.

Marriage is defined as two nodes and a five dollar prayer.

"It is a solemn thing to get married," said Aunt Betty.

"Yes, but a good deal sadder not to be," replied her daughter, who has just turning forty.

The London Times, in reviewing the Kansas question, admits that the President's position is a strong one, and suggests that it would be best to admit Kansas under the Lecompton constitution, and for the free State inhabitants of Kansas to take steps to have the constitution amended.

Long Term.—John Self, charged with the murder of a man named Vaughn, has been convicted before the Circuit Court of Caroline county, Va., and sentenced to 18 years in the penitentiary.

It is stated that forged paper to the amount of \$100,000 has been discovered at Lynchburg, Va., and that a man heretofore enjoying an excellent character is implicated.

Accounts from Asia Minor describe a mummy, in one of which a Greek merchant was buried, and the five mummies had to be excavated by the Turks. At Malta the snow, which had not fallen since the Russian campaign of 1812, was some feet high, and accompanied with hail and tempests.

A dandy is a chap who would be a lady if he could; but as he can't, does all he can to show the world that he is not a man.

There is one objection to people who "mean well," and that is they never can spare time to carry out their meaning.

The Cincinnati (O.) Daily Gazette states that a bill has passed the Senate of that State prohibiting the intermarriage of first cousins. The Gazette says that public sentiment is in favor of the measure.

Green peas have made their appearance at Tallahassee, Fla.

Wit sometimes becomes practical; the Greek says, in a company of bad archers who were trying their skill, placed himself close to the target, saying, "It was the only safe spot."

Jones—Ah, times are hard enough, I suffered on corned beef and cabbage yesterday!

Brown—Why, what a dollar do you wish that pair of ducks I saw you pay a dollar for? Jones—Oh—ah—yes. Well, I had them besides!

A Slice of Ham.—"I'll thank you for an elegant extract from Bacon."

A character, like a kettle, once mended, always wants mending.

Receive your thoughts as guests, and treat your desires like children.

Be not affronted at a jest. If one throw salt at thee thou wilt receive no harm unless thou hast some places.

Captain James W. Wales, of Louisville, Ky., has raised a full company for Utah.

Town & County Affairs.

Lectures.
Rev. R. S. GRIER will lecture this evening, at 7 o'clock, in the Presbyterian Church, before the Young Men's Christian Association.

The lecture of Mr. WILLS, postponed on account of the inclement weather, will be delivered in the German Reformed Church on Monday evening next.

Methodist E. Appointments.
The following are among the appointments of the East Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the year 1858:

West Baltimore District.—Thomas B. Sargent, P. E.—Strawbridge—Benjamin B. Hamlin, Edward Kinsey, Whitcomb—James Brads. Emory—John W. Hedges, Joseph France, sup. Frederick City—Thomas M. Reese. Frederick Ashbury Chapel—Wm. T. Wilson. Frederick Circuit—Joseph N. Spangler, John T. Stansbury, sup. Liberty—Wm. R. Mills, James R. Cadden. Westminster—John Miller, Ashbury W. Guyer. West Falls, Levin D. Hurron. Emmitsburg—Elias Wally. Gettysburg—John Bowen, Martin L. Drum. York—John Stine, W. Wickes, sup. Wrightsville—Sam'l W. Sears. Hampstead—Sam'l W. Price, one to be supplied.

Carlisle District.—John A. Gero, P. E.—Carlisle—Robert D. Chambers. Carlisle Emory Chapel—A. A. Reese. Carlisle Circuit—S. B. Dunlap, Nathan Shaffer. York Springs and Hanover—Oliver E. G. George, W. Dunlap. Newport—F. E. Grever, James T. Wilson. Pottersburg—Thomas D. Gotwalt. New Bloomfield—Cambridge Graham, Isaac C. Stevens. Milford—John W. Langley. Milton K. Foster, W. A. McKee, sup. Concord—N. S. Buckingham, J. Clark Hagey. Lewistown—Joseph A. Ross. Lewistown Circuit—George Stevenson, W. T. L. Welch. Huntingdon—Alexander M. Barnitz. Shirleyburg—Amos Smith, George W. Heyd. Shippensburg—Isaiah E. Wilson. Green Village—Noah Schlosser, Amos J. Bender. Chambersburg—Philip B. Reese.

Harford Avenue Station, George W. Cooper; Mission to colored people, Harford county, Wm. Guyan; Mercersburg, Wm. Earnshaw; McConnellsburg, L. M. Gardner; Hollidaysburg, J. H. C. Dosh; Lewisburg, Thomas Bowman; Sunbury, George Warren; Danville, Wm. Haddon. Robert S. McClay, Missionary to China.

Mr. Henry E. Reiman has been appointed Postmaster at Fountaindale, Adams county, vice William Rogers, resigned.

The Directors of the Bank of Gettysburg have purchased the Banking house, late the residence of J. B. McPherson, Esq., deceased. Price \$1,500 cash.

We are glad to hear that new Military Companies are talked of in several parts of the county. A more favorable time for their organization than the present could not be wished. The Militia Fines collected in the county would alone support four or five companies.

Mr. J. S. R. HARRISON, of Freedom township, has remembered the printer, by making a present of a lot of surprisingly fine Apples. He has our thanks. Hardly any thing else could have been more welcome.

This being the Tri-ennial Assessment year, Assistant Assessors are to be chosen at the Elections on Friday next.

Persons contributing Enigmas or Problems of any kind, to our columns, are desired to forward the answers in the same envelopes.

The New York Ledger pronounces the "E. C. Todd & Co." and the "Golden Prize" concerns, in New York, humbugs.

Fire at Hagerstown.—On Friday night week, a fire broke out at Hagerstown, Md., in the stabling of Wright's Hotel. Before the flames could be suppressed the entire stabling was consumed, together with the stables of Mrs. R. Bierhing and Thomas A. Boult, and the stables of the Washington House.

At one time, in consequence of the high wind, the roofs of six or eight houses on Potomac street were on fire, creating quite a panic among the occupants, several of whom moved out. Fortunately, however, the devouring element was arrested without serious damage, after the destruction of the four stables. Three horses perished in the flames, with other property. The loss of property amounts to about twenty-five hundred dollars, upon which there was an insurance of twelve hundred dollars, the one-half of it being on the Washington House stable, and the other half upon Wright's, owned by Mr. Joseph G. Protzman. The hotel and dwelling of Mr. Protzman, both of which were slightly damaged, are also insured.

A new buggy belonging to Mr. E. H. Bentley, of this place, was destroyed with Wright's stabling.

Mr. JOHN R. TURNER, of this borough, has secured the contract for building the new Court House at Gettysburg. Our Adams county friends may depend on getting a first-rate job.

Kissing on the Ice.—The Bostonians are famous, not only for making queer bets, but paying them, as witness the wheelbarrow feats a la Ben Perley Poore. While a party of Boston ladies and gentlemen were skating one day last week at Jamaica Pond, a young lady promised any man who could beat her across the pond, a kiss. As the young lady was rather pretty, all started off, and at the end of the journey it was found that a young "darky" was the winner. The lad says the lady gave the "buss" as though she was used to the business.

THE FIGURE 9.

Ma. Editor:—I clipped, some time ago, from a number of the Philadelphia Ledger, an article showing that a sum expressed by any number of figures, when transposed, and deducted from the sum expressed by the transposition, gives a remainder that is divisible by 9 without a remainder.

Another correspondent adds that to the above may be added that, if in the transposition of figures, the sum of the transposed figures should be less than the original sum, the former being deducted from the latter, still leaves a remainder divisible by 9 without a remainder. Thus—

The original sum, 7,364,280
Figures transposed, 2,894,637
4,469,643

The explanation is this:—A figure standing alone, represents units; a figure standing before it, tens; a third figure prefixed, hundreds, and so on.

If then a figure be transferred from the place of units to that of tens, it becomes ten times greater.

If the numeral 1 be transferred from the place of units to that of tens, it becomes 10.

The difference, then, made by the change is 9. Consequently the difference being itself 9, when divided by 9 leaves no remainder.

If the numeral 2 be transferred from the place of units to that of tens, the difference is two nines, or 18. Of course, if divided by 9, it leaves no remainder.

In the same way you may go on with all the numerals, or any number of numerals. You may transfer from the place of units to that of tens, or of hundreds; or from that of hundreds to that of tens, or of units; every transposition you make gives you differences of nines, or of tens of nines, or hundreds of nines, according to the place the figures take in the transposition, or some multiple of these, according to the numerals transposed.

Consequently the difference, or sums of differences divided by 9, can leave no remainder.

March, 1858.

The Pole Question.

Ma. Editor:—This question, published in your paper of the 8th of February last, and solved by "W. W." as he supposes, is, if a pole seventy-five feet high, standing on a hill, breaks at such a point, that the top of the pole strikes a point on the hill side, twenty feet from the base of the pole, and a line drawn from the top of the pole to the point where the top strikes the hill, will pass fifteen feet from the top of the pole on a horizontal line—otherwise a straight line drawn through the points B & C would likewise have to pass through the points D & d at the same time, which is impossible.

If "W. W." will please examine the question again, he will find that his diagram is wrong, and of course his answer must be incorrect. It does not correspond with the question, as he will perceive by examining the matter.

As this question has been discussed by several mathematicians, and nearly all disagree, "W. W." will confer a favor by giving it another trial.

March 12, 1858.

Enigma.

I am a word of thirteen letters, and am the name of a flower.

My 7 6 2 12 10 2 1 is a mixture of metals.
3 9 12 14 is to make clear.
4 5 11 7 12 is a crowd.
8 is a consonant.

Name me.

Ma. Editor:—The answer to the Enigma in your paper of this date is, "The day that America was declared to be free."

REBECCA J. RESSELL.
Mumfordsburg, March 8, 1858.

Boys and Girls.

Speaking of the plan of separating the sexes in school, Mr. Stover, the celebrated Glasgow teacher, says:

The separation has been found injurious. It is impossible to raise the girls as high intellectually, without the boys as with them; and it is impossible to raise boys morally as high without girls. The girls morally elevate the boys, and the boys intellectually elevate the girls. But more than this, girls themselves are morally elevated by the presence of boys, and the boys are intellectually elevated by the presence of girls. Boys brought up with girls are made more positively intellectual by the softening influence of the female character.

A "Middy."—It is reported that Prince Alfred, second son of Queen Victoria, has been appointed midshipman in the Enrylaas, a 51 screw frigate now getting ready for a three years' cruise.

Market Reports.

Corrected from the latest Baltimore, York & Annapolis papers.

Baltimore—Friday last.
Flour, per barrel, \$1 51 @ 4 62
Wheat, per bushel, 1 04 @ 1 20
Rye, " " 56 @ 60
Corn, " " 56 @ 61
Oats, " " 31 @ 25
Clover-seed, " 4 75 @ 4 87
Timothy-seed, " 2 00 @ 2 75
Beef Cattle, per head, 6 50 @ 9 00
Hogs, " " 7 25 @ 7 75
Hay, per ton, 10 00 @ 15 00
Whiskey, per gallon, 20 @ 21
Guano, Peruvian, per ton, 65 00

Annapolis—Thursday last.
Flour, per bbl., from wagons, \$4 00
Do, " " from stores, 4 42
Wheat, per bushel, 87 @ 1 00
Rye, " " 60
Corn, " " 48
Oats, " " 28
Cloverseed, " 4 00
Timothy, " 1 50
Plaster, per ton, 6 00

York—Friday last.
Flour, per bbl., from wagons, \$4 00
Do, " " from stores, 4 75
Wheat, per bushel, 85 @ 1 00
Rye, " " 62
Corn, " " 47
Oats, " " 28
Cloverseed, " 4 50
Timothy, " 2 00
Plaster, per ton, 6 50

The royal mail steamer Canada, with Liverpool dates to the 28th ult., arrived at New York on Wednesday, at noon.

The main item of intelligence is the resignation of Lord Palmerston, and the acceptance of the Premiership by the Earl of Derby, under whom a new Ministry had been formed.

Both Houses of Parliament had adjourned till the 1st of March, at which time it was anticipated that they would adjourn again till the 12th. Canton was taken on the 29th of December, and Yeh and the Tartar general were taken and held as prisoners. From India the news is not of much importance. No decisive results are announced.

The trial of the conspirators against the life of the Emperor Napoleon had resulted in the conviction of Orsini, Rudio, and Pierre, who had been sentenced to death, and of Gomez, who had been condemned to the galleys for life. In the Liverpool cotton market an advance of 1d. on all descriptions had been noted. The price of breadstuffs had remained without change. Consols closed at 96 1/2, a handsome improvement upon the panic rates of three months.

"Industry must prosper," as the man said, when holding the body for his wife to chop wood.

The Alfar.

"Then come the wild heather, come aloft or come down; We'll stand by a hill or a hollow, it blow."

MARRIED.

On the 5th instant, by the Rev. J. Seidler, Mr. ANANIAS WOLFORD, of Adams county, to Miss SUSANA JACOBS, of York county.

On the 2d instant, by the Rev. J. Philip Bishop, Mr. THADDEUS B. BLOCHER to Miss ELIZA ELLEN BISHOP, both of Littlestown.

On the 5th ult., by the Rev. G. B. B. Mr. BENJAMIN F. WISLER to Miss MARY, daughter of James Russell, Esq.—both of Mumfordsburg.

The Tomb.

"Like leaves on trees the race of man is found; Now green in youth, now withering on the ground."

DEED.

On the 8th inst. in the County of York, the JESSE CLAPS DOYLE, aged 42 years 8 months and 1 day.

At the residence of Rev. Robert S. Grier, in Mumfordsburg, on Saturday morning week, ANN LAVERY, aged 74 years.

At Mumfordsburg, London county, Va., on Tuesday morning week, Mrs. JULIA, wife of Rev. Wm. Kinchington, and daughter of Rev. Dr. Knauth, of this place, aged about 36 years.

On the 15th of February, after a long illness, FREDERICK EMBELINE, daughter of Jacob and Eleanor J. Wolf, aged 12 years 8 months and 20 days.

A Capt. Cook's in the Union, Franklin county, on the 2d inst., Miss ELIZA MARSDEN, formerly of Petersburg, Adams co., in the 62d year of her age.

\$25.

I HAVE a few Hathaway COOK STOVES, which will sell for \$25 each.

March 15, GEO. ARNOLD.

Public Sale.

THE subscriber, intending to quit farming, will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, on the Chambersburg Turnpike, 2 miles from Gettysburg, on Monday, the 5th day of April next, the following personal property, viz:

8 head of YOUNG CATTLE, 1 Carriage and Harness, Three-horse narrow-tread Wagons, One-horse Wagon, Hay Carriage, Plows and Harrows, Corn Forks, Single and Double Shovel Plows, Cultivator, Single and Double Trees, and other farming implements.—Also Cows and Oats by the bushel.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by.

FREDERICK HERR.
March 15, 1858.

Public Sale.

THE subscriber will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, in Huntingdon township, Adams county, 4 miles west of Petersburg, on the farm of the late William Meads, deceased, on Monday, the 22d day of March next, a fine stock of Horses, Cattle, &c.; HORSES, Cows and Young Cattle, a lot of Seers, (some of them fat), a new Broad-tread Wagon, with bed, box and cover; Horse Gears, Plows and Harrows, Hay Carriages, and other farming utensils. Hay by the ton, Corn, Potatoes, Cider and Cider Barrels.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by.

THOMAS N. DICKS.
March 15, 1858.

Notice.

THE subscriber, having been appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Clerk of the person and estate of JOHN TATTS, Sr., of Huntingdon township, in said county, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims or demands against said Tat, to present the same to the subscriber, residing in said township, for settlement, and all persons indebted to make immediate payment.

ISAAC F. BRINKERHOFF.
March 15, 1858. Ct. Comm'r.

Jury List—April Court.

GRAND JURY.
Monell—Abel T. Wright, Samuel Houderich, Peter R. Hamilton.
Hamilton—George Baker, Daniel Bender, Joseph Woods.
Freedom—Abraham Krise, of P. John E. Harrigan.
Hannitouban—Cornelius Daugherty, Edward Rusk, Christian Fry.
Liberty—James Topper.
Germany—Abraham Harner, Lewis Stone, siffer.
Reading—John Bisserman, of John, Single Corn, Escholtz.
Berwick Twp.—Michael Carl.
Gettysburg—Samuel Horst.
Mountpleasant—Andrew Little.
Huntingdon—El Miller.
Franklin—Samuel Hart.
Butler—John Funt.
Conwago—Francis Kriehien.
Cumberland—Jacob Maching.
GENERAL JURY.
Reading—Samuel Helner, Jacob Aulabaugh, John Krough, of John.
Oxford—Francis Marshall, William Jenkins, David Hark.
Franklin—Jacob Sterner, Peter Kottman.
John Thorne, Benjamin Deardorf, Samuel Bucher, George Bushy, Jacob Lady.
Cumberland—Isaac Leopold, George Culp, William Patterson.
Mendall—Barnet Myers, George Minnigh, Latimore—Geo. Robinette, Conrad E. Myers.
Hamiltonban—Wm. T. Reed, Barney Big-ham, Jno. Baumgardner, Jacob Walker, John Gebaugh.
Straban—Ephraim Deardorf.
Hamilton—Lert Guise.
Berwick Bor.—Michael Hoffman.
Freedom—Daniel Sheetz.
Gettysburg—George A. Codori.
Huntingdon—Gibson Pickes, Adam Bream, Butler—Henry Galbraith.
Tyrona—Daniel Diehl.
Conowago—Edward Dellone.
Berwick Twp.—George Baker.
March 15, 1858.

ALL kinds of Cedar and Willow-ware, for sale low by GILLESPIE & THOMAS.

FRUITS and Confections, nice and fresh, just from the city, to be had at GILLESPIE & THOMAS.

Court Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Hon. ROBERT J. FISHER, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas and Justices composing the 19th District, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said district, and DAVID ZIEGLER and

—Esqs., Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 20th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday, the 19th day of April next.—Notice is hereby given to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said county of Adams, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and to the discharge of their duties, and also, they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there to present against them as shall be just.

ISAAC LIGHTNER, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Pa.
March 15, 1858.

Freight.

BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA & HANOVER.—The undersigned has made arrangements with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to run their cars to Wrightsville, where Goods can be transhipped into the cars of the Northern Central Railroad Co.

The present rates of Freight between Philadelphia and Hanover are—

On 1st CLASS, 42¢ cts. per 100 lbs.
2d " " 37 1/2 " " " "
3d " " 32 1/2 " " " "

Goods to be transported will be shipped only twice a week from Philadelphia, on Monday and Wednesday. But they will be shipped daily whenever there is an accumulation of 2000 lbs. or upwards.

HENRY KAUFFELT.
Wrightsville, March 15, 1858. 4m

Valuable Real Estate.

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers at Private Sale, all his Real Estate as follows:

No. 1.—Mr. late residence in Gettysburg, fronting 20 feet on Chambersburg street, with Brick Dwelling, Stable, and other improvements.

No. 2.—Lot adjoining above on the West, fronting 22 feet on street, with Stable, &c.

No. 3.—Lot adjoining No. 2, fronting 32 feet on same street, with large Coach Shop, and other improvements.

No. 4.—Lot adjoining No. 3, fronting 21 feet, with double Brick Dwelling, Smith Shop, &c.

No. 5.—Lot west of the Foundry, with Steam Saw and Grist Mill.

No. 6.—Lot adjoining No. 5, containing about 2 Acres.

No. 7.—Three Lots fronting each 30 feet on Chambersburg street.

No. 8.—Lot in Baltimore street, with Log Dwelling, &c.

No. 9.—Tract of Land in Hamiltonban township, lying on Marsh creek, containing 151 Acres, part cleared and part in first-rate timber.

No. 10.—Coach Establishment in Shepherdsburg, Va., with good will, &c. The location is an admirable one for business, and improvements in good order.

Titles good and term to suit purchasers. Enquire of D. A. BROWN, Esq., Gettysburg, or the undersigned residing in Shepherdsburg, Va. C. W. HOFFMAN.
March 15, 1858.

Notice.

IN the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, N. J., January Term, 1858:—Whereas TITUS S. ECKERT did file his petition for divorce a vinculo matrimonii, against CATHERINE ECKERT, tested the 5th day of October, A. D. 1857, and made returnable the 16th day of November, A. D. 1857; and whereas an alias subpoena issued in said case, returnable the 18th day of January, A. D. 1858, the next ensuing term of said Court;—you said CATHERINE ECKERT, hereby notified to appear in your own person, in the said Court, on the 19th of April next, to answer the petition of your husband, said Titus S. Eckert, and to show cause, if any you have, why he should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony.

ISAAC LIGHTNER, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, March 8. 3t

Nett Cash.

DRY GOODS HOUSE.—Opening of Spring Goods.—EYRE & LANDALL, Fourth & Arch Streets, Philadelphia, are now offering a full stock of

THE Goods for Spring of 1858!—P. S. HENRY & SONS, 600 N. 1st St., BLACK SILKS, 24 to 30 inches wide, Spring Dress Goods, New Styles, Shawls, in all the newest Styles, British, French and American Quilts, Full Stock of Domestic Goods, Full Stock of European Goods.

N. B. Bargains in Seasonable Goods, daily received from the AUCIONS of New York and Philadelphia.

P. S. MERCHANTS are invited to examine the Stock. TERMS, Nett Cash, and low prices.

[March 8, 1858. 3m

Removal.

ALEX. FRAZER, Watch & Clock Maker, has removed his shop to Chambersburg street, opposite the Lutheran Church, where he will always be happy to attend to the calls of customers. Thankful for past favors, he hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to merit and receive the patronage of the public.

Gettysburg, March 8, 1858.

New Goods.

STILL coming at Palmstocket's.—We have just returned from the cities with another supply of New Goods. If you want to lay cheap now is the time to do it. Go to Palmstocket's you want very cheap Goods. Their large purchases from the trade sales, thus saving the profit of the wholesale dealers, enable them to offer bargains. Feb. 22.

COBBAN & PAXTON have a large Stock of Gun Shoes and Buffalo Shoes for Ladies and Gentlemen, of the best quality.

BUFFALO ROBES.—A superior lot just received and for sale at Franklin B. Pickering's cheap Clothing Store in Chambersburg street.

TOBACCO & SEGARS.—of best brands, and at astonishingly low rates these high times, at the Flour, Provision and Grocery Store of GILLESPIE & THOMAS.

BY EXPRESS.—A lot of Gents' fine soft Hats, that can't be beaten for quality or price. Call soon at

BRINGMAN & AUGINBAUGH'S.

CANDLES AT 16 CENTS.—A first rate article of Mould Candles can be had, at 16 cents per pound, at NORBECK'S, Kerr's Hall corner.

COBBAN & PAXTON have the Fall and Winter style of Black Silk Hats.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES of all kinds, qualities, sizes, and shapes, for Men, Boys, Youth and Children, to be had at COBBAN & PAXTON'S.

SILVER.—A fine lot of Silver Spoons and Silver Forks at low as city prices, now to be had at SCHICK'S. Call soon, as they sell rapidly.

CHEAP DRESS GOODS.—You will find the handsomest and cheapest Ladies' Dress Goods and long Shawls in town at the store of GEO. ARNOLD & CO.

STOVE-PIPE of all sizes, made to order at BUEHLER'S, in Chambersburg Street.

RAISINS, bunch and layer, cheaper than the cheapest, for sale by GILLESPIE & THOMAS.

To the Farmers.

MANNY'S Combined Reaping and Mowing Machine with Wood's Improvement.—The undersigned, having been appointed Agent for the sale of Manny's Combined Reaping and Mowing Machine, with Wood's Improvement, for Adams county, offers them to the public, knowing them to be the best combined machine in use. It has been successfully introduced into different parts of our State, and I sold thirty-four last season, in Adams county, all rendering satisfaction. The machine received a silver medal at the State Fair—also, the first Premium at York, Cumberland, Centre, Huntingdon, and other Counties, where it was exhibited. Farmers needing a Reaping Machine, will please call upon the undersigned, before purchasing, as he always takes great pleasure in showing the Machines. Early orders are solicited, as the number received from the manufacturer will be in proportion to the demand.

SAMUEL HERBST, Agent.
Opposite the Eagle Hotel, Gettysburg, Pa.
March 1, 1858.

Administrator's Notice.

JOHN RICE'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of John Rice, late of Mumfordsburg township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL HERBST, Agent.
Opposite the Eagle Hotel, Gettysburg, Pa.
March 1, 1858. 6t

Administrators' Notice.

CHRISTIAN SHULLEY'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Christian Shulley, late of Freedom town, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, the first named residing in the same township, and the last named in Liberty township, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ABRAHAM KRISSE, JOHN MUSSELMAN, Adm'rs.
Feb. 15, 1858. 6t

Executor's Notice.

GEORGE PLANK'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of George Plank, late of Liberty township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Hamiltonban township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

VALERINE PROCK, Ex'r.
Feb. 8, 1858. 6w

Administrators' Notice.

DR. DAVID H. RYER'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Dr. David H. Ryer, late of Gettysburg, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same place, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

CHARLES HORNER, ROBERT HORNER, Adm'rs.
March 8, 1858. 6t

Administrator's Notice.

JOHN KNOPP'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of John Knopp, late of Mumfordsburg township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB GEORGE, Adm'r.
March 8, 1858. 6t

Administrator's Notice.

JACOB WEIDNER'S

